

BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1953



David J. Jones


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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rugby.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present herewith the report on the health and statistics of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

The section of the report on statistics shows no startling tendencies. The population estimated mid-year 1953 was 46,400, an increase of 200 over the figure for 1952. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 261.

The birth-rate has again shown a fall, from 15·58 per 1,000 population to 15·15, compared with a birth-rate for England and Wales of 15·5. This falling birth-rate has been evident since 1949, as can be seen by consulting the table on page 35.

The total number of deaths in 1953 was 442, just 5 less than in 1952. In the analysis of deaths it can be seen that 73 were due to cancer, a little more than one sixth of all deaths. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 18 of these.

The close co-operation between the Health Department and the Coventry Public Health Laboratory has been maintained. Dr. Ewart Jones' interest in all matters of preventive medicine has been much appreciated by myself and Mr. Bartlett, and we could not wish for a more close liaison.

The year was comparatively free from serious outbreaks of infectious disease. Anterior poliomyelitis was notified in 10 patients, of which number 3 were paralytic. Of the 3 paralytic cases, 2 died within just a few days of noting the first symptoms. Again it is noted with great satisfaction that there have been no cases of diphtheria. This happy state can only be maintained by ensuring that every child is immunised against the disease during the first year of life. Mothers must not be allowed to forget this important piece of preventive medicine, and it is necessary to remind mothers of young children that they should see that their babies are immunised against the disease that not so very long ago killed thousands of children each year.

Housing remains a great social problem, and no great inroads have been made into the waiting list, in spite of the large number of houses which have been built. With the passage of a New Bill through Parliament it is obvious that the long thought of slum clearance will soon commence.

One is glad to see that the Mass Radiography Unit is carrying out its intended annual visit to examine selected groups of the population. The continuation of this survey every year should pay dividends with the passage of time, as the early cases will be found. The response of the general population to the open sessions is heartening, and it is hoped that the education of the public in the use of all measures to further improve the public health will grow.

The water supply was maintained in a good wholesome state—and there was no shortage.

Work was commenced on the main sewage works, and it is anticipated that the modification and additions will in the future deal satisfactorily with the increasing load.

Mr. Bartlett, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, has again been untiring in his work, and the close co-operation which has existed ever since I came to Rugby has been maintained. Mr. Bartlett's contribution to the report in Sections C, D and E, give a complete picture of the control maintained over environmental matters pertinent to the maintenance of good public health.

I would acknowledge too the contributions of Mr. S. G. Fox, Borough Surveyor, and Mr. J. Smedley, Housing Officer, on water and housing, and lastly the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their great interest and support in matters so important to the public.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1954.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor : COUNCILLOR F. J. PRESS, J.P.

Deputy Mayor : COUNCILLOR W. A. ROBOTHAM, J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. E. T. HOBLEY (Chairman) ; MRS. E. F. MONCK ; MRS. J. TATHAM ; MESSRS. P. BROWNLOW, S. G. GIBSON, R. L. MAWBY, H. P. T. PHIPPS, J. L. SKELHORN.

The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the Public Health Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. BARTLETT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. J. MASI, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

J. R. DAVENPORT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

J. W. FINCH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

H. C. REEVE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff :

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1953.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,400
Rateable value (1st April, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£370,675
Product of a penny rate (1953/54)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,544 9s. 7d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births			Male	Female	Total	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	339	333	672	
Illegitimate	...	...	17	14	31	
			356	347	703	15·15

Still Births			Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	9	7	16	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1	
			10	7	17	0·37

			Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	9	7	16	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1	
			10	7	17	23·61

Deaths			Male	Female	Total	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
All causes	210	232	442	9·53
Adjusted death-rate	10·01

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	1
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Infant Mortality			Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>
Legitimate	7	13	20	28·45
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—	—
			7	13	20	28·45

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	75
„	„	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
„	„	Measles	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>

In order to compare the birth and death rates of the Borough with those of other areas, allowance must be made for the difference in the age and sex distribution of the population in each area. The area comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General are used for this purpose and, when applied to the local figures, give adjusted birth and death rates, which are more accurate than the crude rates.

Population. The estimated mid-year population of the Borough was given by the Registrar-General as 46,400. This is not so great an increase as has been noted in other years, but is 200 more than the figure for 1952. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 261, and this implies a slight outward movement of population from the Borough.

Births. The number of live births in 1953 fell to 703, thirty-one of which were illegitimate. The figures for the previous year were 720 and 41 respectively. The comparability factor for births was again 1·00, and there was thus no difference between the crude and the adjusted birth rate, which at 15·15 per thousand of the estimated population was lower than the rate for England and Wales (15·5), and the Borough rate for the previous year (15·58).

Approximately 72% of the births took place in hospital, the majority at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna.

Comparative birth-rates for the years 1949–1953 are given below :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rugby	17·38	15·46	15·14	15·58	15·15
Warwickshire	17·22	15·72	15·84	15·56	
England and Wales ...	16·7	15·8	15·5	15·3	15·5

Still Births. There was an increase in the number of still births in 1953, seventeen being recorded compared with eleven in the previous year. This is reflected in the still birth rate of 23·61 per thousand total (live and still) births when compared with the rate of 22·4 for England and Wales.

The rates for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rugby	8·71	19·00	26·65	15·05	23·61
Warwickshire	19·42	18·90	23·44	18·16	

Deaths. The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough was 442. This is five less than in the previous year, and the lowest number recorded since 1946. The crude death rate was 9·53 per thousand population, and after applying the comparability factor of 1·05, the adjusted rate of 10·01 compared favourably with the rate of 11·4 for England and Wales, and the rate of 10·16 for the previous year.

The rates for the years 1949–1953 have been as follows :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rugby M.B. ... (No. of deaths) ...	11·56 (505)	10·82 (482)	12·18 (532)	10·16 (447)	10·01 (442)
Warwickshire ...	10·78	10·48	11·55	10·35	
England and Wales ...	11·7	11·6	12·5	11·3	11·4

Maternal Deaths. One maternal death was recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality. The number of infant deaths rose by four in 1953 to twenty (seven males and thirteen females). The death rate of 28·45 per thousand live births was considerably higher than both the rates for the previous year and for England and Wales (26·8).

The infant death rates for the past five years are given below :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rugby ...	26·35	19·36	25·94	22·22	28·45
Warwickshire ...	28·80	26·94	28·42	27·88	
England and Wales ...	32·0	29·8	29·6	27·6	26·8

Neo-Natal Deaths. Of the twenty infants mentioned above, fourteen died within one week of birth. In seven cases the cause of death was prematurity. The death rate of these infants was 19·91 per thousand live births.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory...	...	...	...	7	1	8
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2	—	2
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	6	4	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	15	3	18
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	15	21	36
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	31	33	64
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	39	17	56
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	3	4	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	21	47	68
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	12	15	27
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	4	6
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	13	7	20
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	7	16
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	3	2	5
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	5	3	8
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	3	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	8	37	45
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	5	1	6
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	6	3	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	5	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTALS					210	232	442

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

<i>Cause of Death</i>		<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
		1	2	3	4	5-52	
1.	Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	1	3
2.	<i>Diseases of early infancy :</i>						
	(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	3
	(d) Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(e) Immaturity	7	—	—	—	—	7
3.	Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	3	4
4.	Tuberculosis diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Measles	—	—	—	—	1	1
6.	All other causes	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Totals</i>		14	—	—	—	6	20

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. The Coventry Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. R. Ewart Jones, serves the Central and Eastern areas of the County, and full advantage has been taken of the facilities offered for the examination of food, ice-cream and milk samples, specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases and the bacteriological examination of water samples. The chemical analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Borough Surveyor cannot be undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, and such samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory, London, for examination.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The Warwickshire County Council provide services under the National Health Service Acts for ambulances, domestic help, health visiting, midwifery, nursing and mental health. The day-to-day administration of these services is carried out from seven area offices, with the exception of the ambulance and mental health services, which are administered from the County Offices at Shire Hall, Warwick. Rugby Borough and Rural District combine to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose, and the services functioned satisfactorily. There was little change in the nursing staff position during the year, but at the time of writing this report the majority of the vacancies have been filled.

The increase in the demand for domestic helps has continued. The number of cases in which domestic help was provided was 173, and, of these, 69 were long term cases requiring help for a period of more than three months. At the end of the year 24 part-time domestic helps were employed, and a total of 21,466 hours had been worked.

A list of the Clinics held in the town are given below :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When Held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Temple Street Clinic.	Every Wednesday afternoon.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES :		
Bilton	Church House, Bilton.	First and third Wednesday afternoon each month.
Hillmorton	Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall.	Second and fourth Monday afternoon each month.
New Bilton	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road.	Every Wednesday afternoon.
Newbold	Church Hall, Newbold.	First and third Friday afternoon in each month.
Temple Street	Temple Street Clinic.	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When Held</i>
Dental 	The Bungalow, Temple Street.	Daily. (Emergency treatment only 9.00 a.m.—10.00 a.m. At other times by appointment).
Minor Ailments ...	Temple Street Clinic.	Every Monday morning.
Ophthalmic ...	Temple Street Clinic.	Every Wednesday and Friday morning, and first and third Wednesday afternoon each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy ...	Temple Street Clinic.	Alternate Thursdays (by appointment).

The treatment of scabies and pediculosis is also carried out at the Temple Street Clinic when necessary.

The Clinics and Welfare Centres are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council, and voluntary workers assist at the Child Welfare Centres.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was necessary to use the powers of the above Act to remove two aged ladies to a place of safety, where adequate care and attention could be taken of them. Prolonged and patient efforts had been made by myself, the Area Welfare Officer and the Nursing Officer to resolve the cases in their own homes, without success.

Both ladies are now well cared for, although one is permanently bedridden.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The three sources of water supply for the Borough and adjacent Rural areas are Stanford Reservoir, the River Avon at Brownsover and the River Swift feeder at Cosford. Water from the latter source is only taken during the summer months. Although hard in character, the raw water supplies are of reasonable quality, contain no excess of salinity or mineral constituents and only a trace of iron and manganese. No difficulty is experienced in treating the water for public supply purposes.

The quantities of water obtained from the several sources of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1954, were as follows :—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	...	...	509,460,000 gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	...	...	405,110,000 gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	...	...	65,590,000 gallons
			<hr/>
			970,110,000 gallons
			<hr/>

The average quantity supplied per day to all users was 2,552,822 gallons, and the supply was maintained at all times. The total quantity of water supplied was 29,436,000 gallons more than in 1952. Details of supply are given in the summary overleaf. The quantity of water obtained exceeded the amount supplied by 38,380,000 gallons, an average of 105,178 gallons per day, this being the amount used for washing filters, etc., during purification treatment.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 15 houses, is supplied with water from the public mains.

The resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area, and permission to enter the Reservoir grounds is restricted.

Extension to the purification works have commenced which when completed will bring the capacity of the plant up to 3,000,000 gallons per day.

Samples of water taken from the sources of supply, at various stages of treatment, from the pumping mains and at points within the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis at regular intervals. The analyst's reports on all samples of water going into public supply stated that the results were consistent with an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage. The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,100,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 300,000 gallons. Treatment at both works consists of settling tanks, percolating filters, followed by humus tanks with some land irrigation. Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

**BOROUGH OF RUGBY—WATER UNDERTAKING.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIED.**

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied for the year			Average quantity per day			Estimated population in Borough	Average quantity per head per day		
	To Borough		Total	To Borough		Total		Domes- tic	Trade	Total
	Domestic	Trade		Domestic	Trade					
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	106,473,946	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	43,540	24.22	18.23	42.45
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	107,419,716	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	43,930	23.76	18.26	42.02
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	115,791,600	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	42,820	22.00	17.58	39.58
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	43,410	22.29	15.87	38.16
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	44,090	24.55	16.54	41.09
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	44,420	22.43	16.40	38.83
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	45,860	21.64	16.53	38.17
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	46,780	23.17	16.73	39.90
1952	402,373,650	289,634,350	132,682,000	824,690,000	1,099,381	791,350	45,418	24.20	17.42	41.62
1953	462,127,210	300,379,590	139,837,200	902,344,000	1,266,102	822,961	46,200	27.42	17.86	45.28
1954	477,564,960	302,907,040	151,308,000	931,780,000	1,308,399	829,881	46,400	28.20	17.88	46.08

Seventeen samples were taken at various stages of treatment from both works at intervals throughout the year and analyses of the final effluent gave the following results :—

Suspended matter (total)	...	...	10–65 parts per million.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	...	...	15–28 parts per million.
Biological oxygen demand (5 days at 18.3°C.)	...	...	10–42 parts per million.

Extensions to the works are in course of construction and are scheduled to be completed during the forthcoming year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The system of refuse collection and disposal comes under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. Collections are made approximately every ten days, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping at two points on the outskirts of the Borough. The use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face has achieved control over fly breeding and crickets.

Scavenging. Two mechanical sweepers are used for all carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough, and 26 street scavengers are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Street gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used both for the flushing of sewers and gulley cleansing.

Swimming Pools. The indoor swimming pool at the Regent Street Baths has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and chlorinated before entering the pool. Samples of water submitted for examination at intervals throughout the year were all reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes. The total number of bathers in 1953 was 97,224.

At the open air pool in Newbold Road, where the capacity is 250,000 gallons, the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson plant. Analyses of the water showed it to be of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. The number of bathers during the year was 19,209.

Rodent Control. No marked change in the situation has occurred during the year, but I can report that control is being maintained and it may be significant that there has been no increase in the number of complaints received during the year as compared with last year. In fact there has been a reduction of one. So long as this position is maintained it can be considered satisfactory, but it will only be maintained by persistent work, regular survey and inspection, and the retention of the co-operation of the public.

With regard to the public, I am satisfied that the vast majority of people no longer hesitate to report the presence of rats, but I think there is a tendency “not to bother” about mice, although a number of infestations are reported and dealt with by the Department.

SEWERS. Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year each in accordance with directions given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. No difficulty was experienced this year in carrying out the programmes set, as the timing was outside the snow and frost period which makes manhole lifting almost impossible. The results were undoubtedly satisfactory, but the feature which was most pleasing was that we failed to get any takes at Brownsover and in the Cattle Market area. These were the first occasions in 6 years that this position has been achieved in the two areas mentioned.

DWELLING HOUSES. During the year a smaller number of infestations were dealt with in dwelling houses. The number of complaints was less, the number of infestations were less and the number of inspections was less, and this applied to mice as well as to rats. I feel that the reduction achieved is in no small measure due to the effectiveness of Warfarin, and by reason of the 100% or very near 100% kills achieved, reinfestations either do not take place, or only after a very much longer period. It is of significance that a very high proportion of the infestations found are new.

There has been no recovery of costs in respect of these treatments.

BUSINESS PREMISES. Altogether twenty-five treatments have been carried out during the year, costs being recovered in every case.

CORPORATION PREMISES. The routine surveys and treatments have been carried out on Corporation properties. There were 17 treatments in respect of rats and 5 in respect of mice. The situation is very satisfactory as in spite of the risks being high, as on refuse tips, no infestation has been allowed to become established.

Verminous Premises. Again this year bugs and fleas have caused little trouble, and there have been no reports of lice of any description with which we have had to deal.

A considerable amount of work has been undertaken in respect of wood borers, particularly in Council houses. There have been new infestations and as yet no reports have been received that treatments carried out in the past two years have been unsuccessful. As the life cycle of the commonest of these wood borers is given as two years, even in unfavourable conditions, it would appear that the first year's treatments have been successful, and I have no reason to believe that subsequent treatments should be any less successful.

The total number of complaints received in respect of insect pests was 46 and in respect of verminous and/or filthy premises seven. Visits to these filthy premises numbered 54. Pests were dealt with by the Sanitary Assistant and for this purpose he made 180 visits as follows :— 17 in respect of bugs and fleas, 118 in respect of wood borers and 45 in respect of other pests.

Barrier treatment by creating a residual toxic film on walls by spraying with benzene hexachloride is being continued in all new council houses, a total of 268 being given the treatment before occupation.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Details of action taken are tabulated below :—

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1953.**

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	148	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	—		6	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-works' premises).	150		—	—
<i>Total ...</i>	195	148	6	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness... ..	3	1	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	5	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	8	—	—	—

Further progress can be reported and a considerable amount of improvement in respect of the maintenance of sanitary accommodation. Bakehouses generally are well maintained and are given regular and constant supervision.

Smoke Abatement. During the year 102 observations were made on various chimneys in the town.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the chimney at the Grain Drier and Silo, Lawford Road, Rugby, a Ministry of Works property occupied by Messrs. Recommissioned Mills Ltd. As this is Crown property the usual formal action was impracticable and various representations were made to and through the Member of Parliament for Rugby. The outcome of these representations will be seen when the drying plant is re-opened after the inter-harvest overhaul and improvement.

Very early in the year a very considerable emission of dust and/or pulverised fuel took place from the Cement Works chimney during a period of very heavy fog. Investigation indicated that a breakdown had been responsible for the occurrence. A report to the Alkali Works Inspector and a meeting between him and the Members of the Council for the Ward most affected brought out the point that it was accidental, was unlikely to recur, and in any case it was in the interests of the Cement Company that it should not recur.

Some complaints also have been received of the emission of sulphuretted hydrogen from the same chimney, causing considerable smell in the town. Such emissions are usually of short duration and are considered to be inevitable.

Canal Boats. No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950. No action has been necessary in regard to closing, the requirements of the Act being well observed.

For other purposes 76 visits were made to premises other than those covered by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

One notice has been served during the year and this was complied with.

Petroleum Acts. One hundred and thirty-two visits have been made for the purpose of inspection and testing of installations for licensing. One notice has been served and this was duly complied with during the year.

General. A small but definite reduction is shown in the number of complaints received which are analysed in the table which follows.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1953

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	1247
Overcrowding	15
Verminous	54
Tents, Vans and Sheds	26
Accumulations	67
Animals and Birds	22
Cesspools	7
Drainage	443
Drain Tests	90
Factories Act	148
Interviews	700
Knackers' Yards	1
Pail Closets	9
Public Conveniences	10
Rats and Mice	48
Refuse Collection and Disposal	32
Rivers and Streams	49
Sewers, etc.	325
Shops Acts	76
Smoke Observations	124
Water Closets	83
Water Supply	16
Petroleum Acts	132
Licensed Premises	66
Merchandise Marks Act	209
Miscellaneous	106
Slaughter Houses	882
General Food	636
Meat Shops	247
Food Preparation	249
Ice Cream	53
Bakehouses	142
Markets	213
Milk and Dairies	265
Food and Drugs Sampling... ..	193
Bacteriological Sampling	437
Biological Sampling	74
Water Sampling	1
Infectious Diseases	129
Pet Animals Act	13
<i>Total</i>	7729

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1953.

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	111
Defective Dustbins	11
Drainage defects, etc.	110
Animals, Birds, etc., improperly kept ...	6
Conditions in Factories	6
Offensive Accumulations	11
Overcrowding	4
Rats and Mice	158
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises ...	7
Smell Nuisances	30
Insect Pests	39
Miscellaneous	9
<i>Total</i> ...	502

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1953.

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts	142	94	101	40
Factories Acts	6	—	5	—
Rugby Corporation Acts	8	—	3	—
Shops Acts	1	—	1	—
Food and Drugs Act... ..	9	—	10	—
Petroleum Acts	1	—	1	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	2	—	2
Merchandise Marks Act	1	—	1	—
<i>Total</i> ...	168	96	122	42

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,443 visits as follows :—

Miscellaneous	2148
Rats, Mice, etc.	95
Sampling	414
Condemned Food Collections... ..	186
Disinfestations and Treatments	348
Drainage	221
Disinfections	31
<i>TOTAL</i>	3443

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation prior to the War was 728, of which number 116 were erected by the Rural District Council prior to the extension of the Borough Boundary.

Since the war, to the end of 1953, the number of houses erected is as follows :—

Corporation :

Parkfield	...	60	Temporary Arcon 2 bedroom bungalows.
Station	...	54	Temporary Tarran 2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	272	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	...	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Overslade	...	9	1 bedroom flats.
Overslade	...	9	2 bedroom flats.
Millfields	...	12	3 bedroom houses.
Lawford Lane		30 (30)	3 bedroom houses.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	225 (86)	3 bedroom houses.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	44 (20)	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	36 (16)	2 bedroom bungalows.
Rokeby Estate		2 (2)	1 bedroom flats.
Rokeby Estate		2 (2)	2 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		2 (2)	3 bedroom houses.

Private 261 (45)

Re-Building :

(War-destroyed) 7

Kingsway Housing

Association ... 367

1,986

NOTE :—Figures inside brackets denotes housing accommodation completed during 1953.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1953 :—

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	<i>Pre-war Houses</i>						<i>Post-war Houses</i>						<i>Post-war Houses, etc., Re-let</i>							<i>Total No. of Tenancies</i>
	N.P.	2	3	4	P.	B.	<i>Flats</i>		<i>Houses</i>		<i>B.</i>		<i>Post-war Houses Re-let</i>	<i>B.S.I.F. Houses Re-let</i>	<i>Prefabs. Re-let</i>	<i>Post-war Bungalows</i>	<i>Flats Re-let</i>	<i>Total Cols. 1-17</i>	<i>(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers</i>	
1953	2	3	4	3	4		1	2	2	3	4								(a)	(b)
Jan.						2				8				1	2			13	1	—
Feb.				1	1					6				2	2			12	2	—
March										12				1	2			15	—	5
April					1					10				1	1			13	—	1
May				1				8		3		2						14	—	2
June	2					1		8		5		8			1			25	1	—
July	1									10			2		1			12	—	—
Aug.							3	3		15			1		2			25	2	—
Sept.							3	3		5			1		1			13	—	—
Oct.										13			2		2			15	5	2
Nov.				1		2		4		19		2	2		2	1		33	4	1
Dec.	1	1	1	3		1	5	3	2	12		4	3	1	2			39	3	—
<i>Total</i>	2	3	1	5	2	7	11	29	2	118		16	8	8	16	1		229	18	11
																				258

Number of houses let = 229.
 Number of persons (including children) re-housed = 802.

NOTE :—N.P.2 — Non-parlour, 2 bedroom type.
 N.P.3 — Non-parlour, 3 bedroom type.
 N.P.4 — Non-parlour, 4 bedroom type.
 P.3 — Parlour, 3 bedroom type.
 P.4 — Parlour, 4 bedroom type.
 B. — Bungalow.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	471
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	886
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	106

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	76
--	--	---	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By Owners... ..	—
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	94
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a)	By Owners... ..	40
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—

(d) **Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	1
(2)	Number of separate Tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	—

4. **HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. OVERCROWDING.**

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	—
	(ii)	Number of Families dwelling therein	... ..	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	—
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	—
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	18
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	—

5. **NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY** 1,986

Housing Conditions. Again little change to report. A few more houses inspected, a few more notices served, but a few less complaints received by comparison with last year.

This action resulted in the service of 142 informal notices and 94 statutory notices, a proportion far too high but indicative either of the resistance experienced to the requirements of the Department, or of the difficulties experienced by owners in getting work done. Perhaps of more significance still is that at the end of the year 41 informal and 54 statutory notices were uncomplied with.

No systematic house to house inspections have been carried out and until this can be again undertaken the position can only deteriorate. This is a repetition of what was said last year, but it is futile to build up arrears of work without a reasonable chance of effecting the repairs required. The present method certainly deals almost solely with complaints but, taken generally, the more serious conditions come to our notice in this way. It is not satisfactory, but neither are other aspects of the situation.

During the year 4 complaints of overcrowding were received but none was found to exist. This may sound satisfactory, but having regard to the standard to which the Department has to work, gives no indication of the misery sometimes resulting from two or more families in one house.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Meat and Food Inspection. All slaughtering for Rugby and District is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Corporation's Slaughterhouse at Rugby. All animals slaughtered are fully inspected both ante- and post-mortem, and all condemned meat and offals are sent to utilization plants for conversion.

The following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and the details of meat condemned during 1953 :—

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed... ..	2193	1138	10956	2704	1268	18259
Number inspected	2193	1138	10956	2704	1268	18259
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	14	16	181	30	36	277
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	380	353	640	112	8	1493
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	17·97	32·42	7·76	5·25	3·47	9·69
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	27	—	3	3	41
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	198	282	—	84	1	565
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9·39	27·15	—	3·22	0·32	3·32

MEAT CONDEMNED.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole carcasses</i>		<i>Part carcasses</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts ...	22	8970	48	3543	1015	16840
Cows ...	43	21118	55	3805	1489	23336
Sheep ...	181	7543	83	649	742	3583
Pigs ...	33	2937	117	1477	177	769
Calves ...	39	1835	4	11	82	487
<i>Total ...</i>	318	43303	307	9485	3505	45015

GRAND TOTAL 43 Tons, 13 cwt., 27 lbs.

Food and Drugs. One hundred and ninety-three samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the table given below summarises the results obtained and the action taken :—

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Gen-uine	Adult-erated	Gen-uine	Adult-erated	
Apricot Conserve	—	—	1	—	Formal Sample No. 78. 51% excess water. Supplier prosecuted and fined. No. 127. Contained 9% excess water. Suppliers warned.
Beef Paste	—	—	2	—	
Beef Steak Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Beef Suet	—	—	2	—	
Boric Lint	1	—	—	—	
Butter	7	2	—	—	Informal No. 39. Unsatisfactory. Formal Sample No. 49 taken. Formula incorrect. Vendor warned.
Butter Drops	—	—	1	—	
Chutney	—	—	2	—	
Cocoa	—	—	1	—	
Coconut Ice	—	—	1	—	
Coffee	—	—	1	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	3	—	
Corn and Wart Solvent	—	—	1	—	
Cream	2	—	1	—	
Cream Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Dressed Crab	—	—	1	—	
Fibrosene Balm	—	—	1	—	
Figs	—	—	1	—	
Flour S.R.	1	—	3	—	
Flu Mixture	—	1	—	1	
Friars Balsam Pastilles	—	—	1	—	No. 116. Informal Sample deficient 3% milk solids. Vendor warned.
Fruit Bars	—	—	1	—	
Gin	1	—	—	—	
Grapefruit Juice	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	5	—	
Ground Ginger	—	—	1	—	
Gruyere Cheese	—	—	1	—	
Ham Spread	—	—	1	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Ice Cream	—	—	4	1	
Jam	—	—	4	—	
Jelly	—	—	1	—	
Juniper Pills	—	—	1	—	
Lard	2	—	—	—	
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—	
Mentholated Pastilles	—	—	1	—	Sample Nos. 56 and 58—deficient in fat. Producer warned and further samples taken—satisfactory. Samples Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 68—deficient in fat. Producer warned and further samples taken—satisfactory.
Milk	65	6	7	—	
Meat Paste.. ..	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	
Minced Chicken	—	1	—	—	
Mineemeat	—	—	2	—	
Mineral Capsules	—	—	1	—	
Mints	—	—	1	—	
Mixed Dried Vegetables	—	—	1	—	
Orange Curd	—	—	2	—	
Pineapple Preserve	—	—	1	—	
Pure Lemon Juice	—	—	1	—	
Rum	1	—	—	—	
Rum Flavoured Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Salami Sausage	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 33. Unsatisfactory Label. Suppliers warned.
Sausage Pork	4	—	—	—	
Sausage Beef	2	—	—	—	
Sandwich Cream	—	—	1	—	
Savoury Relish	—	—	1	—	
Sherry	1	—	—	—	
Sponge Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Steak Pie	—	—	1	—	
Stemcol	—	—	1	—	
Strawberry Jam	—	—	1	—	
Suet	—	1	2	—	
Tangerine Squash	—	—	1	—	
Tea	—	—	1	—	
Throat Sweets	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	—	2	—	
Toffees	—	—	1	—	No. 102. Defieient 1.8% fat. Manufacturers warned.
Trifle Pack.. ..	—	—	1	—	
Turkey Cutlets	—	—	1	—	
Vinegar	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	5	—	—	—	
White Pepper	—	—	1	—	
Yeast Flakes	—	—	1	—	
Total	93	11	87	2	

Proceedings were instituted against the blenders of butter which was found to contain 24·3% water.

A guilty plea was entered and the defendants were fined £7 10s. 0d. with £4 9s. 0d. costs.

The number of samples taken was in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard and the variety of food sampled was sufficiently wide to be representative.

Again this year there has been a decrease in the weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption in spite of a slight increase in the number of food animals slaughtered. It will be noted that the proportion of cows has gone down, and this may well account for the reduction in the weight condemned.

Foods condemned, other than meat at the Abattoir, are shown in the following table, in respect of which 267 certificates were issued.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	—	26
Fats	—	3
Cheese	134	205
Ham	38	71
Fish	57	700
Flour Confectionery	447	10
Fruit	357	278
Meat	132	2184
Milk	25	15
Ice Cream	776	—
Preserves	45	17
Sausages	16	320
Sugar Confectionery	—	45
Soup	12	—
Vegetables	396	—
<i>Total</i>	2435	3874

Milk and Dairies. There are registered within the Borough 30 distributors of milk, 15 dairy premises and 7 shops, 3 of which sell sterilized milk only. Of the distributors 4 have premises outside the Borough and 3 are dairy farmers.

Licences have been issued to sell designated milks and/or to process milk as follows :—

- 6 to pasteurise and deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 3 to deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 1 to sterilize and deal in sterilized milk ;
- 3 to deal in sterilized milk ;
- 7 to bottle and deal in tuberculin tested milk ;
- 3 to deal in tuberculin tested milk.

In addition one producer retailer from outside the Borough holding a licence to produce and retail tuberculin tested milk, retails such milk within the Borough.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk examined :—

Type of Test	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilized		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	24	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	35	—	71	—
B. Abortus Inoculation ..	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	35	3	47	4
Methylene Blue, etc. ..	143	11	56	4	11	10	24	—	—	2	234	27
Chemical	26	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	40	6	72	6
Total	193	11	58	4	39	11	24	—	110	11	424	37

During the year 29 methylene blue tests were declared void on account of atmospheric shade temperature exceeding 65°F.

Frequent and regular visits are paid to pasteurising plants when treatment temperature charts are closely examined as well as routine inspections and checks being made of the premises and plant.

A review of the milk supply of Rugby shows that 89% is either tuberculin tested or is heat treated and sold as pasteurised or sterilized milk. Of the remaining 11%, half of it is heat treated by a pasteurising process by a large dairy before being received by the retailers for distribution.

Little difficulty will be experienced in the Borough when the Ministry decide to include Rugby in a “ Scheduled Area.”

No report of living tubercle bacilli was received during the year. On the other hand 4 reports were received of milk containing brucella abortus. These samples were obtained from 4 herds and action was taken to ensure that the milk was pasteurised before being sold for human consumption. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was also informed.

Control has also been exercised over bottle cleansing and action has been necessary at two dairies where unsatisfactory results had been obtained. After a series of tests the dairymen were advised as to steps required to be taken, with satisfactory results.

Ice Cream. A little further progress can be reported. If one accepts as satisfactory only those results which place ice cream in Grades I and II the progress has been from 69% in 1949 to 94% during the year under review, with a 1% improvement in this last year.

It will be appreciated that manufacturers and retailers have achieved a very high standard in attaining 94% in Grades I and II but it is also very significant that out of 158 samples taken only one was placed in Grade IV. Results such as these would produce banner headlines in some of our seaside resorts.

There are 9 manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough of whom 7 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. There are 113 dealers registered and of these 8 sell loose ice cream and 105 the pre-packed product. The majority obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough. There are also a number of itinerant vendors from neighbouring towns, the majority of whom are selling ice cream in the pre-packed form.

A total of 158 samples of ice creams were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for examination and grading under the provisional scheme, the results of which are shown in the following table.

<i>Grades</i>		1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	19	8	3	—	30
	Pre-Packed	54	9	2	—	65
Cold Mix	Loose	49	3	1	1	54
	Pre-Packed	6	1	2	—	9
<i>Total</i>		128	21	8	1	158
<i>%</i>		81	13	5	1	—

Food Premises. The visits of inspection of food premises further increased to 1871 during this year, and this can be taken as a measure of the interest taken in this aspect of the work of the Department.

Improvements in premises help, it makes it easier for the conscientious worker to achieve or maintain a higher standard, but then only if the worker has the necessary knowledge. Equipment too has improved but neither improved premises nor improved equipment of themselves will achieve improved standards independently of the human operators and handlers.

Our approach is therefore mainly educational and I feel that this approach will achieve more than any other. Some carelessness is still noticed, and it does appear to be difficult for some to absorb teaching, and so I am convinced that persistence and vigilance will be needed as much from the trade as from the Inspectorate.

I have repeated what was said last year since it is still applicable and it states the position precisely.

There has been improvement in the open markets, but they remain and will remain a problem so far as food is concerned. I feel quite strongly that despite safeguards the open market stall is not the place on which to display food nor from which to sell it. I see no real hope for the future in this respect except the provision of a covered market.

Merchandise Marks Act. During the year 209 inspections under the Act showed that there was a general compliance with the marking orders.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no major outbreak of disease in the town during 1953, although the incidence of scarlet fever, measles and pneumonia was somewhat higher than the previous year. There has been no case of diphtheria notified for six years, and the number of cases of whooping cough has again decreased.

With the exception of measles, whooping cough and pneumonia, all cases of infectious diseases are investigated in an endeavour to trace contacts and prevent further spread. When necessary, specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The following tables give details of cases notified during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1949-1953.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever	70	92	50	22	68
Whooping Cough	84	195	291	110	106
Poliomyelitis :					
Paralytic	} 21	3	—	—	3
Non-paralytic... ..		3	1	—	7
Measles	422	1057	469	225	353
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	37	39	88	28	39
Dysentery	2	3	5	4	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	14	8	12	12
Meningococcal infection	—	1	4	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1	2	1
Puerperal pyrexia... ..	1	—	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	27	—	10	9	2

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough continued during the year at Welfare Centres and School Clinics, and by private practitioners. Owing to the prevalence of poliomyelitis in the County, immunisation and vaccination was suspended for a period of more than four months, from mid July until the end of November. The estimates of child population are no longer supplied by the Registrar-General, and the percentage of children immunised is based on local estimates.

Details of the numbers vaccinated and immunised during the year are given in the following tables :—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1953.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
398	9	407	396

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

<i>Age at 31.12.53</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Born in</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1949—1952</i>	<i>1939—1948</i>	
Number immunised	29	1,968	4,907	6,904
Estimated mid-year population	3,635		6,506	10,141
Percentage immunised	54.94		75.42	68.08

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number immunised during 1953.</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
329	5	334

VACCINATION.

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during the year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	
Primary vaccination	235	18	15	9	47	324
Re-vaccination	—	—	2	15	142	159

TUBERCULOSIS.

The reasons for the continued increase in notifications of the disease cannot be stated emphatically, but it is obvious that certain factors are operating now that were not in being a few years ago—

- (a) Facilities for diagnosis have greatly increased. The chest physician now holds clinics on seven half days per week in the town (contrasted with two half days in 1949–1950).
- (b) The annual visit of the Mobile X-ray Unit—to the factories, for X-ray of selected groups in the town, *e.g.*, school leavers, and additional open sessions for any members of the public.
- (c) Increased nursing and health visiting “persistence” in an effort to persuade all contacts of cases of tuberculosis to submit themselves for clinical and X-ray examination. During 1953 the County Medical Officer of Health agreed to experiment with an intensified health visiting scheme in the area, whereby two health visitors (volunteers) spent at least 50% of their working time dealing with tuberculosis, either in the home or assisting in clinics. These two nurses were responsible for visiting all the Borough cases—and advising them on all matters relative to the disease within the scope of the job. The diligent work of the chest physician and these nurses has undoubtedly led to a much closer watch on contacts, and this is most important if the disease is to be conquered in the years to come.

It is essential that all contacts of cases of tuberculosis should be examined as soon as possible after “the case” has been found, and periodic examinations continued under the careful surveillance of the chest physician.

Treatment of the disease is the concern of the Regional Hospital Board, and, although some cases may wait short periods, admission to sanatoria is not now long delayed.

One important aspect of prevention which concerns the Borough is re-housing of tuberculous persons and their families, where necessary. A close liaison is maintained between the chest physician and myself with regard to re-housing of tuberculous persons, and the Housing Committee have always dealt most expeditiously with recommendations I have made. The long term results of this quick re-housing of suitable cases must be reflected in the notification rates in the years to come.

B.C.G. is being used for the preventive inoculation of contacts whom the chest physician considers should be so inoculated.

89 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year (76 respiratory and 13 non-respiratory), compared with 78 (74 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory) during 1952.

In addition to the 89 new cases, a further 20 cases were transferred to the Borough from other areas. At the end of the year there were 476 cases on the Register, classified as follows :—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
234	178	32	32	266	210

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year :—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1953.

		<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
— 1 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5 ...		—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
—15 ...		1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
—25 ...		6	13	1	2	—	—	1	—
—35 ...		10	9	1	3	—	—	—	—
—45 ...		4	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
—55 ...		6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
—65 ...		6	4	—	—	3	—	—	—
65+ ...		4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...		37	39	6	7	6	1	1	—

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1953.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65+	<i>Age Unknown</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	1	4	10	49	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	68
Whooping Cough ..	12	27	29	32	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	106
Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-paralytic ..	—	—	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Measles	9	77	125	134	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	353
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—	5	2	4	2	2	6	3	12	—	39
Dysentery	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	11
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	2	2	12
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1953

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	3	4	5	—	4	2	7	—	4	9	17	13	68
Whooping Cough	3	4	4	7	7	8	32	16	9	3	1	12	106
Polionmyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	7
Measles	18	10	148	117	41	10	4	4	1	—	—	—	353
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	12	5	1	2	3	—	—	2	3	3	4	39
Dysentery	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	11
Smallpox.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	12
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
<i>Totals</i>	35	32	163	130	55	23	43	25	21	19	26	33	605

SECTION G.

Statistical Tables.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE BOROUGH OF RUGBY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1953.

	<i>Rugby M.B.</i>	<i>England Wales</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
Live Births	15·15	15·5
Still Births	0·37	0·35
<i>Deaths :</i>		
All causes	10·01	11·4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·00	0·01
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis	0·17	0·20
Influenza	0·13	0·16
Smallpox	0·00	0·00
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis... ..	0·04	0·01
Pneumonia	0·43	0·55
	<i>Rates per 1,000 live births</i>	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	28·45	26·8
Deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0·00	1·1
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
<i>Notifications :</i>		
Typhoid Fever (—) ...	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid Fever (—) ...	0·00	0·01
Meningococcal infections (1) ...	0·02	0·03
Scarlet Fever (68) ...	1·47	1·39
Whooping Cough (106) ...	2·28	3·58
Diphtheria (—) ...	0·00	0·01
Erysipelas (12) ...	0·26	0·14
Smallpox (—) ...	0·00	0·00
Measles (353) ...	7·61	12·36
Pneumonia (39) ...	0·84	0·84
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioence- phalitis :		
Paralytic (3) ...	0·06	0·07
Non-Paralytic (7) ...	0·16	0·04
Food Poisoning (2) ...	0·04	0·24
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia (2) ...	2·94	18·23
Still Births (17) ...	23·61	22·4

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1953 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>No. of Live Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Total No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Deaths</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	9.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	11.9	16	48	19	0.78
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	19.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33
1952	46,200	720	15.58	447	10.16	16	22.22	12	0.27
1953	46,400	703	15.15	442	10.01	20	28.45	8	0.17

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